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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta **Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi**

VOL. XXX NO. 90 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

ARM THE PEOPLE TO STOP THE JAPS

'C. R.' On Only Way To Face Infiltration

AZAD'S CALL TO A.I.C.C. MEMBERS

Jawahar To Study Situation In Bengal And Assam

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

"The urgency of the occasion demands that the members of the A.I.C.C. should muster strong at Allahabad", said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad interviewed by the "Associated Press". He said that he had decided to call the A.I.C.C. irrespective of the Cripps Mission and even before Sir Stafford Cripps came out to India.

"Events have moved so fast and India has been drawn so much under the shadow of war that it was necessary for the A.I.C.C. to meet and to draw up a co-ordinated and solid picture of the situation in our mind not only to ensure a correct mental perspective, but also to retain the correct lead for the country at this hour of peril", said the Maulana.

"It is necessary to keep in our minds the Congress decisions and policy quite clearly. To sum up in one sentence, it is this:—"As far as defence is concerned only a Free India can defend itself. This was the last and final decision taken by the A.I.C.C. at Wardha and we stand solidly by that decision today."

It is believed that inter alia the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad will have before it official resolutions ratifying this Wardha decision and the Working Committee statement on the breakdown of the Delhi negotiations. The A.I.C.C., will also consider how best to intensify the Congress programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection and the Congress stand to face aggression.

"Whatever the local condition may be—and in fact just because of them, I want every member of the A.I.C.C. to come to Allahabad for exchange of views" said Maulana Azad. He emphasised that he would like visitors also to come in as large numbers as possible.

RAJAJI'S APPEAL TO UNITED NATIONS

MEZWADA, April 15.

"A people and a government with no mutual confidence and unrelated to one another cannot face invasion", observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, who passed through Bezwada this afternoon by the Grand Trunk Express 'en route' to Madras in an interview.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar referred to the Cripps mission and said:—The United Nations cannot leave India in this condition. A people and a Government with no mutual confidence and unrelated to one another cannot face invasion. The house must be put in order. The leaders of the United Nations must sweep the cobwebs away and put things right and make a truly total effort in India possible.

Referring to the Japanese menace Mr. Rajagopalachari said:—

WAY TO MEET JAP INVASION

There is only one way of meeting the Jap infiltration danger. Organise and arm the people along the coast as swiftly as possible. Give them the poorest weapons and enough servicemen to give them short training. Sustain this force by the full backing of the intelligentsia, organised on the basis of patriotism and not on the broken reed of mere pay.

Hence the corollary of a National Government and its inspiring call. There are half a dozen ways in which this can be secured without wasting precious time, if only the spirit is willing. If this does not come about for one reason or another then the consequences are obvious enough—an apathetic people uninspired for facing immediate trouble and danger and feeling no responsibility in respect of public safety. —A. P.

Nehru To Study Refugee Issue

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is learnt, intends paying a brief visit to Calcutta and possibly Assam soon before the A.I.C.C. meeting. He would like to visit if possible the camps of refugees who have come Manipur from Burma. He would also like to meet workers and others in Calcutta and Assam to discuss with them the present grave situation in those areas.

The question of Indian refugees is likely to come up before the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad and Pandit Nehru may place his impressions of his tour before the Committee.—A. P.

Kripalani Meets Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, April 15.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., who arrived here last evening, acquainted Gandhiji with the Congress-Cripps talks after the latter had left Delhi.

Acharya Kripalani left for Bombay this evening and from there will proceed to Allahabad.

ORISSA SITUATION

An A.I.C.C. member from Orissa arrived at Wardha yesterday and apprised Gandhiji of the situation in that Province arising out of the recent war developments. Gandhiji, it is understood, has issued necessary instructions to allay panic.

The member left for Cuttack this evening.—United Press.

Cripps Says:

MILITARY POSITION GOOD IN INDIA

CAIRO, April 15.

Sir Stafford Cripps arrived at Cairo and was met by his daughter who came from Teheran. He is staying at the Embassy.

The military situation in India is good, said Sir Stafford Cripps. Sir Stafford Cripps refused to give details which might be useful to the enemy.

Sir Stafford Cripps said that he had sent the report on his mission to the War Cabinet and would make a statement in the House of Commons when he arrived in London. "My contacts with Indian leaders have been frank, friendly and cordial" Sir Stafford Cripps said: "The position is now clarified and the future is safeguarded."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TWO U. S. SHIPS TORPEDOED

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Two United States merchant vessels have been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast announces the Navy Department. One vessel was of medium size and the other small.

LONDON:— The R. A. F. were early to-night again hitting hard at the Nazis across the Channel. An attack was believed to be launched in the Calais area. Strong formations of aircraft including bombers swept out across the strait in the evening sunshine and there were long spells of heavy explosions from the other side.—Reuter.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru relating the full story of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission in India at the Press Conference held at Delhi on Sunday last, which was attended by representatives of Indian and foreign newspapers. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Syed Mahmood, Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya were also present on the occasion.

Let Us Pay Price Of Freedom In Blood And Tears

Jawaharlal's Appeal To All To Face Japanese Menace

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Among the many astonishing things that Sir Stafford Cripps said in the statements made by him on the eve of his departure was this: That the Congress wanted everything or nothing and now they have nothing. Only the last part of this sentence is true and it has been true for all these years. But if Sir Stafford imagines that what we suggested to him was all that we have wanted or want to-day, he was grievously mistaken. For we have wanted an unfettered complete independence in the present and the elimination of every foreign control in the political, economic and every other domain."

We have wanted to live our lives in our own way without interference from any outsider. And though we cannot unwrite the history of the past century and a half, the painful memory of which will persist, yet we want to remove everything in so far as we can, that might keep the memory of our subjection fresh. We want to get rid of this world of Excellencies and Highnesses and the pomp and pageantry and wasteful extravagance and incompetence of our British Rulers. We want to say to them, as I have said before in the words of a great Englishman: "You have sat too long here for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. In the name of God, go!"

ANXIETY FOR SETTLEMENT

"We want much. Our appetite for freedom is insatiable. We are hungry for it and our throats are parched with thirst. It was not what we wanted that we told Sir Stafford Cripps but something that we considered essential and irreducible, if we were to shoulder effectively the burden of to-day and defend this dear country of ours to the uttermost. Without this we remained ineffective and were camp followers of those, who are in control to-day and who have exhibited so often their utter incapacity for the task.

"It surprises me how far we went in our desire for a settlement. Many of my colleagues and even the man in the street come and tell me that we went too far and gave up many a precious thing that we had so long clung to. Yet we did so deliberately for we almost forgot everything for the moment except the peril to India and our immediate duty to defend our motherland. But we could only defend her shoulder to shoulder with our own people, with millions of hearts stirred to action, with millions of stout arms raised in her defence, with millions, it may be, of our dead offered at the altar of her freedom. We could not defend her from the mountain tops or from Viceregal Residences.

CUT TIME FOR BLOOD AND TEARS COMING

"The war is upon us. It is America's war, they say, For it is America that is pouring her vast resources and her treasure into this war and helping all her Allies. Britain plays a minor part in it. But though America pours out her gold and sends her flying fortresses to the four corners of the world, we in India shall have to pay a far heavier price soon. And our price is going to be blood and tears, not of a few only but of vast numbers of people. Already we have had a foretaste of it in Malaya and Burma. But our time in India itself is coming and it was because of this that we went to the uttermost limits of concession in our talks with Sir Stafford Cripps. For we were anxious to face this peril with the organised power of the state and our masses functioning together. That is not to be now and we function separately. From our side there are going to be no approaches to the British Government for we know now that whoever comes from them speaks in the same accent as of old and treats us in the same way.

"So blood and tears are going to be our lot whether we like them or not. Let us not be afraid, let us not lose our anchor, let us not run away from our post of duty. But rather let us accept them willingly as men and women, who go out to meet their hearts' desire. The turn of fate's wheel has brought this new ordeal to us, the last ordeal that can face a nation. Whether we remain up or go down we shall do it bravely and with dignity, thinking ever of the honour of that great and beloved land that has given us birth and sustenance. For each one of us, man or woman, old or young, is a little bit of India and something of her old time story clings about us. Each one of us has her precious honour in our keeping, each one of us may do something to add to that glorious heritage. What we have, what we are, we owe to her: Can we ever repay that debt even if we give our lives for her sake? Our blood and tears will flow: it may be that the parched soil of India needs them so that the fine flower of freedom may grow again and its fragrance envelop the land. We shall pay the price, and it will be well with us if we remain true to our faith and do not falter".—A. P.

LAVAL 'COUP' REVELATION

How Nazi Agent In Paris Intercepted Petain's Message To Hitler

(From Our Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 15.

"Marshal Petain has committed an act of treachery", said Congressman Gossett, commenting on M. Laval's return. "That will place the blood of American soldiers who died in the first world war upon the heads of France."

M. Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister, said it was due to Marshal Petain's "Fascist tendencies." It might help to dispel certain illusions regarding the Vichy Government.

Laval's Tactics

LONDON: Free French circles here think that M. Laval is likely to "lie low" for a month or two during which he can caretully weed out military men and civilian officials capable of causing trouble before embarking France on a programme of cent per cent collaboration with Nazi Germany.

It is pointed out that the additional necessity of solidifying his own support would make M. Laval lie low so as to make himself more acceptable in the eyes of the average Frenchman.

It is also thought that Admiral Darlan will fight tooth and nail to keep the French Fleet under his own control since the moment he loses the Fleet he forfeits much of his influence with the Vichy Government.

Sensational Revelation

Count De Brinon, Vichy Ambassador in Paris, announced that M. Laval will have the full rank of Premier, but Darlan will have no ministerial rank. Count De Brinon insisted that Marshal Petain is fully satisfied with the solution.

M. Laval's final success came swiftly after the failure of Dumoulin de la Barthe, one of Marshal Petain's confidants, to form a Compromise Cabinet headed by Minister of Justice Barthelmy, who halted the Riom trial.

The world war ace, Rene Fonck, went to Paris last Thursday taking the list of this Compromise Government in order to submit it to Herr Hitler direct through Gen. Goering, but the German agent, Abetz, got wind of it and tipped off Darlan and Laval, at the same time arresting Fonck, who has since been paroled but is confined to his residence under German guard.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Laval is likely soon to define Franco-American relations in more exact terms, but meanwhile it is stated that there is not a word to change in the message sent last May to America. This message asserted that Vichy would never turn over the French fleet to the Germans, complained of the paucity of American aid and denounced Britain's attitude towards France.

Laval has completely recovered from his wounds and is visibly pleased at to-day's developments

The "New York Times" says: "Laval's return means Hitler is through with half-way measures and is ready to take personal command .... The days of Vichy France are over. Laval is Hitler."

The "Herald Tribune" says: "It is now possible to give our whole support to Free France and to every Frenchman for whom the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity still have meaning."

Vichy Trio In Conclave

LONDON, April 15.

Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan and M. Laval met again this morning to continue their discussion, according to the Paris radio. No details of deliberations have so far been issued.—Reuter.

(See Page 6)

Axis Plan For Early Offensive In Russia

JAP ATTACHES IN EUROPE SUMMONED TO BERLIN

Nazi Hordes Hurled Back In Sweeping Red Army Action

BERLIN, April 15.

A meeting of Japanese Military Attaches accredited in Europe will take place on April 15th and 16th in Berlin for discussion with representatives of the German armed forces, says the German News Agency.

HITLER'S ANXIETY

ANKARA, April 15.

Hitler is again at loggerheads with his General Staff, according to reports received here from usually reliable neutral sources, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Hitler and Mussolini insist that the spring offensive should begin on May 1, while the General Staff considers that June 1 is the earliest possible moment in view of conditions in Northern Russia. Hitler and the General Staff both agree that an attack on the whole of the eastern front is impossible. The offensive will be confined to certain sectors especially in the south, although the General Staff insists that a diversion in the north is necessary.

Hitler and Mussolini favour an earlier offensive because of the internal situation in their respective countries and in Europe generally. The fact that acute food shortage in Italy is leading to serious discontent is well known, while reports here show that conditions in Germany are not much better.

Hitler also wants to open the spring offensive against Russia before a western front is opened by the Allies. He realises that such an event will be the signal for revolt in occupied countries.

Nazi Offensives Smashed

MOSCOW:—The German command has hurled in reserves which had just arrived from the rear in their attempts since the past several days to break through Soviet defence in one sector, says the "Red Star" correspondent on the north-western front. Failing at one point, the enemy tried other points seeking weak spots in the Soviet defence line.

On April 12 the Germans again counter-attacked with a considerable force. Fighting took place at a highway crossing. The enemy suffered heavy losses and were compelled to retreat to their initial positions. The last German counter-attack was marked by great air activity.

In the battle for a village over a hundred German bombers took part. This counter-offensive also failed. In a single narrow area the Germans lost several thousand men killed, the correspondent concludes.

SOVIET GUARDS SMASH THROUGH NAZI POSITIONS

In the Kalinin province where the Russians are advancing on Smolensk from the north-east, exceptionally fierce fighting is raging in which the Germans have at one point lost nearly 1,200 dead in officers and men, writes Reuter's correspondent. One Soviet Guards unit is smashing its way forward with artillery and mortars and has destroyed twenty enemy fortified earthworks. The Secretary of the Kalinin Province Communist Party Central Committee, Boitzov, states that the whole of the province will shortly be entirely cleared of the enemy. Important textile, locomotive and other shops are again working in Kalinin itself and bridges linking three sections of the town have already been rebuilt.

GUERILLAS BUSY

In the Smolensk province and White Russia, Russian guerilla bands have become stronger and more active. Two guerilla detachments are now holding ten hamlets from which they have ejected the invaders. These guerillas have in three weeks up to April 5 killed 768 Germans while among the prisoners taken are ten officers.

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Nazi Terror In Occupied Zones

German terroristic activities in occupied zones becomes more bitter according to refugees from Vitebsk, who have reached Soviet lines. In Minsk only about 20 per cent of the buildings remain standing and these are overcrowded with their inhabitants living in squalor. This condition obtains despite the fact that a large proportion of the population has retreated with the Red Army and other males have since been removed to Germany for forced labour. Water and sewage systems are not working in these towns, while in Minsk only three shops are open, all selling potatoes. No industries are operating in Vitebsk. There are no electric lights and schools and markets are closed. The Germans shot 20 youths here after the eyes had been cut from a portrait of Hitler.

Refugees also disclose that the Germans are using a new method of inflicting death by torture in these areas. The victim is suspended by a hook under the chin until dead, which process required up to three days.

At Gates Of Kharkov

Marshal Timoshenko's troops have made a deep breach in the German battle front north of the Ukraine capital of Kharkov, according to Russian reports which were telegraphed from Stockholm to the Vichy News Agency on Tuesday.

Russian forward detachments are reported to be near Rejepki, a town 25 miles west of Kharkov on the loop line railway which links Kharkov with Kiev "via" Sumy, the agency says.

The breach was made below Bielgorod, some 45 miles almost due north of Kharkov. The capture of Bielgorod as reported by Swedish newspapers on Sunday appear to have been premature and is not confirmed by any authorised Russian source. The agency continues.

Despite mud and rain incessant attacks and counter-attacks are being launched by both sides notably on the central front and in the Donetz Basin.

The battle is still in full swing for the possession of the River Desna at Briansk. Briansk stands astride a network of railways linking Moscow, Smolensk and Kharkov with the west.

The Russians announced on Sunday that they had crossed the river and were beginning to encircle Briansk.

A German "communique" said that the Russian detachments were thrown back on the eastern bank of the river at three points.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Deccani Brahmin Virgin Widow (38), Intermediate 1st Class First, Sanskrit Gold Medalist. Companion Secretary to a Princess seeks marriage with Brahmin, Madhwa, Mysorean, Tamilian (40 to 42) well placed in life—preferably bachelor, alternatively widower with no or only a child. Apply enclosing latest photograph and full details to Box 16064 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Sarang and Driver for Motor Launch in Bombay Harbour Wanted. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Larsen & Toubro, P.O. 278, Bombay. (8072)

Wanted Compounder. See Dr. J. V. Vora, Bhuleshwar, Kabooterkhana, Bombay. (16071)

Branch Clerks, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Baroda. Salary 30/- prospects. Also Representatives. Decent income. Box 16074, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—150 Candidates, desirous of services in India as Station Masters, Guards, Signallers etc. Free training, lodging, Scholarship Rs. 70/- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Ambala City. (16070)

Wanted a Healthy, loving Hindu Lady to look after a motherless child of six years old, no caste restriction stating minimum salary apply with full particulars to Box No. 16072, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—250 Candidates for Railway services as Guards, Station Masters, Signallers, Ticket-Collectors etc. Free quarter, Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 80/-. Apply with 1/6 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial & Telegraph School, Daryaganj, Delhi. (16028)

Wanted immediately an M.B.B.S. Hindu Lady for the Surat Charity Hindu Maternity Home. Pay and prospects according to qualifications. Apply to: The Secretary, Hindu Charity Maternity Home, Surat. (8036)

Wanted urgently Lady-Doctor, Dairy-Expert, Typist, Shorthand Typist and Graduate in Agriculture for service in Gujarat. Apply stating full qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box 16058, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted the following from July, 15th, apply with testimonials. Candidates having keen interest in their work and willing to work with a missionary zeal and spirit need only apply. Mistress for teaching Science, Mathematics, History, Geography, Hindi, Sanskrit, Domestic Science, Games, Drill and Scouting. Pay of trained lady Graduates will be 80-7-150. Pay of untrained teacher according to their qualifications. Higher starting salary may be given to better qualified candidates possessing teaching experience. Wanted a Graduate in Agriculture for the boys school for teaching agriculture and taking charge of a big agriculture farm. Candidates should have practical experience of Indian Farming. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary acceptable to the Principal, Intermediate College, Pilani, (Jaipur State). (16063)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A Slicer Machine expert, who is competent in handling, driving and repairing, etc. Electrical and Mechanical Slicer Machine, Situation, State terms, Box No. 16048, "Bombay Chronicle".

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Cream Separator parts please write Mahatma Sewing Machines Limited, Kashmere Gate, Post Box No. 156, Delhi. (16034)

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Emergency Loans paid on spot to approved parties against simple Bond! Capital Investment Company, Room 56, Bombay Mutual Building, Second Floor, Hornby Road. (16073)

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Wanted to purchase a very small bungalow in suburbs of Bombay, and even upto Borivali and further up. Box No. 16051, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Jovial, Double-Graduate, well-placed, Brahmin youth wishes staying as paying member in respectable Bombay family. Excellent Company. Please communicate to Box No. 16059, "Bombay Chronicle."

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The Rotary International Secretary for Middle Asia, Brabourne Stadium, Bombay invites all Rotarians at present in the city from Burma, Malaya and other countries where rotary clubs have ceased to function to send him their present addresses with a view to convening an early meeting to discuss plans for future rotary fellowship and service. Telephone 31542. (8043)

NOTICE

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID

ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE in respect of 1 Share No. 3308 in the name of deceased Keshavlal Mulji Maniar, has been LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month from the date hereof to the Company's Registered Office at Gokhale Road (South), Bombay, 14; otherwise the duplicate share certificate will be issued in the name of deceased Keshavlal Mulji Maniar as requested by his heir Mukundrai Chhaganlal Mehta and will be delivered to him.

JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, dated 10th April, 1942. (8054)

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WANTED a LADY DOCTOR for the Women's Hospital, Kotah (Rajputana). Pay Rs. 300-20-450, with free furnished quarters and a state conveyance. She must be able to talk Hindi language fluently. Apply before the 5th May, 1942, to Prime Minister, Kotah Rajputana, stating qualifications, age, experience, nationality, mother tongue, whether married, widow, or unmarried. Desirable to send along with the application a copy of a recent photograph. 8030.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MINIMUM WEIGHT CONDITIONS.

THE G.I.P. RAILWAY gives Notice that with effect from 1st May, 1942, the existing Rates in force for numerous commodities will only apply either when certain minimum weight conditions are complied with, or with minimum weight conditions higher than those now in force. This action is being taken as it is essential in the present emergency to ensure that every wagon should, as far as possible, be loaded to its full capacity. The following is a list of the commodities affected:—

Acids, liquid; Alum; Alumino Ferric; Arvi; Bamboos; Bicarbonate of Soda; Biddies; Biddy Leaves; Bleaching Powder. Bone dust; Bone Meal; Bones; Bone Sinews; Bran; Bottles; Borax; Caustic Soda; Cement; Cigarettes; Cloth cuttings, new; Colours and Dyes: Cotton (raw) fullpressed; Earthenware or Stoneware NOC; Flour; Garlic; Grain and Pulses; Groundnuts; Gunnies; Hide Fleshings; Hides, Skins or pelts, common, dry and wet; Household effects; Husks of grain pulses, common seeds and seeds NOC; Jagree; Leather clippings and refuse; Leather fleshings and shavings; Manures; Meat, dried; Millboard or Straw Board; Molasses; Mowha Flowers; Myrabolan; Newspapers and Magazines, old; Offal; Oilcake; Oils Div. C; Onions; Paints; Paper; Paper Waste; Potatoes; Potatoes, sweet; Rags NOC; Rope, unserviceable or cuttings; Rosin; Salt NOC; Saltpetre, crude and refined; Seeds, common; Soda Crystals or Soda Ash; Sodium Sulphide; Sugar; Sulphate of Alumina: Sulphate of Soda; Sulphur; Tar; Turpentine; Varnish; Vegetable Ghee; Vegetable Oils, solidified.

Traffic in weights less than the minimum weight conditions prescribed will continue to be carried but the lower rates or the benefits attached to them, will not be applied to such consignments. In the case of traffic in grains and pulses, such small consignments will no longer be exempt from the increased charge, and will be charged at the rates to which the new minimum weight conditions apply plus the increased charge of two annas per rupee on the total freight on each consignment.

Further information can be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, Victoria Terminus, The Joint Rates Information Bureau, Cawnpore and at stations. Full information is also contained in a Special Rates Circular obtainable from the Chief Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at four annas per copy post free. (7700)

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the members of the abovenamed Company pursuant to Sec. 144 (6) of the Indian Companies Act, that Mr. MOHANLAL H. RAJA, a member of the said Company has given a notice to nominate at the next Annual General Meeting Messrs. Bhaidas M. Mehta & Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors, Reid Road, Ahmedabad, as Auditors of the said Company for the year 1942 in place of the retiring Auditors Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer & Co.

CHAMANLAL G. PAREKH,
Managing Director.

Ahmedabad, 14th April, 1942. 16075

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for re-conditioning of scrap white metal No. 6 available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 7th May, 1942, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). 8015

WANTED.

WANTED shortly BOILER-MAKERS, FITTER ERECTORS, ELECTRICAL WIREMEN for CIVILIAN service outside India. Men willing to serve abroad should register now with the National Service Labour Tribunal, Vithal Building, Opposite Mint, Bombay. They will be called for interview later and pay fixed. 8059

PUBLIC NOTICE

PAID STAFF OFFICERS TO A.R.P. WARDENS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Staff Officers to Divisional Wardens in Bombay City on a pay of Rs. 150 per mensem and to the Chief Warden, Bombay Suburban District, on a pay of Rs. 125 per mensem. Applicants should write to the A.R.P. Controller, Council Hall, Bombay, stating age, address, place of work, and qualifications.

Preference will be given to existing members of the A.R.P. organisation, especially Wardens who have passed Class III Instructors' Course.

Applicants will be called for interview, if necessary. (8078)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we propose to destroy the records and documents of suits and matters disposed off and/or completed before 31st December, 1940. We, therefore, hereby request our clients to take away, if they so desire, the papers and documents relating to their finished suits and matters within one month from the date hereof after which period the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 15th day of April 1942.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Solicitors,
High Court, Bombay. 8070

Public Notices

NOTICE

AS from the 16th April, 1942, the Current Official price of "SHELL" and "B.O.C." Petrol in Bombay Island and Suburbs will be increased to Rs. 1-13-6 per gallon ex Pump and Rs. 1-14-6 per gallon in sealed cans. These prices are exclusive of the Sales Tax imposed by the Bombay Provincial Government. (8068)

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

WANTED —TEMPORARY CLERKS. Candidates must be over 18 and under 28 years of age. Scale of pay Rs. 45-50-4-70-5-150 plus local allowance at stations where it is admissible to permanent clerks. Initial pay for those who accept Field Service liability which is purely optional, Rs. 62/- per mensem—the increase to be absorbed in subsequent increments. If sent overseas field service concessions will be admissible as for permanent clerks. Free conveyance for self (single inter class fare) from place of residence to place of duty, will be admissible on appointment. Candidates of exceptional merit will be considered for permanent appointment in due course.

QUALIFICATIONS.— University degree, except for Muslims who should have passed Intermediate examination.

Apply with copies of testimonials, Intermediate or University certificates and evidence of age to the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona. (8067)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER of Supplies Purchase Branch, Shahibag House Ballard Estate, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of Plates fish junction steel.

Tender form No. MP|8G|1330 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2/- per set. Due date of submission and opening of tenders by 4 P.M. on 29th and at 12 noon on 30th April, 1942, respectively. (8071)

CLEARING AND SHIPPING CONTRACT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Clearing and Shipping Contract for one year, for Calico and Jubilee Mills. A form of tender is available on payment of one rupee from The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co. Ltd. outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad. (8066)

G. I. P. RLY.

Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR, viz., Local Rate Advice No. 4 (Goods and Coaching) of 1942 has been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (8077)

Public Notices

NOTICE

AS FROM the 16th April, 1942, the Current Official Prices of "RISING SUN" and "CHUKKER" KEROSENE in the Island of Bombay have been increased by Rs. -|13|- per unit of 8 Imperial Gallons. The revised price is Rs. 8|5|6 per unit of 8 Imperial Gallons in Bulk ex the Company's Official Shops (8069)

NOTICE

RELIABLE TRADESMEN are required to open shops in Dehu to serve the requirements of the large British and Indian communities both Military and Civilian resident in that station. A small pucca bazaar is already partially constructed, and shops will be allotted to suitable traders. Inquiries are invited by the Station Staff Officer, Dehu Road. (8064)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI DIWALIBAI, widow of Lallubhai Nathuchand of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from encumbrances. ALL persons having any claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, partition, maintenance, easement, possession, assignment or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality or to the Collector of Bombay and to the undersigned at their Office at 41-45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Leasehold land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust on Plot No. 113B of their Gamdevi estate now vested in the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Harvey Road, Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 409 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 113A of the said Estate, on the South-East by Harvey Road, on the South-West by land laid out as service, passage, on the North-West by plot No. 114 of the said Estate, and which said land forms part of the land bearing New Survey No. 7335 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 1|509 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and which premises were formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2883 (10 AB), Street No. 28 and now under D Ward No. 2883 (10AB), Street No. 8.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1942.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Solicitors. (8067)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

(IN BOMBAY))

(a) MOTOR DRIVERS—Pay, Rs 50/- per month, plus Rs. 10 a month bonus available at the end of the war, and free quarters.

(b) MOTOR FITTERS—Pay, up to Rs. 150/- per month, according to qualifications with free quarters, but no bonus.

Applications should be made in person at the A.R.P. Headquarters Council Hall, Bombay. The candidates should bring their driving licences with them. (8063)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of ANANDRAO KRISHNARAO TALPADE, of Khar Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, an Inspector of Income Tax Office, residing at the time of his demise at Khar, Bombay Suburban District, outside Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1.) Bai KRISHNABAI, widow of Anandrao Krishnarao Talpade of Khar Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ambika Bhuwan, 10th Road, Khar, outside Bombay, (2.) VASANTRAO SADANAND NAVALKAR, of Khar Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, employee of the Oriental Govt. Security Life, Assurance Co., Ltd., residing at West View Linking Road, Khar, Bombay Suburban District, outside Bombay, (3.) CHANDRAKANT BALMUKUND VELKAR, of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, an Advocate O.S. of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, outside Fort Bombay. All being Executors named in the Last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-two and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.)
G. G. MAHADEVIA,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

Sd.) A. R. N. AYER

The 1st day of April, 1942.

Messrs. D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. (8047)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th April, 1942, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at "Cosy Corner" (2nd floor), 29A, Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, the undermentioned valuable furniture, property of S. GUEVREK. Esq.

LOUIS XVI drawing room suite, gold gilt with "Aubusson" (French) Tapestry, Rich Paintings in Oil and Water, Persian and French Carpets, complete Dining Room Furniture by Maple and John Roberts, LOUIS XVI bedroom suite and other Jacobean and modern furniture, rich silk and tapestry curtains, "LIMOGES" Dinner, Tea and Coffee sets, ST. LOUIS Glassware, Bluthner Boudoir Grand Piano, H.M.V. Cabinet Gramophone with Classical and Dance Records, Vacuum Cleaner, Electric Hair Dryer, Toaster, Books, Music Books, Garden Plants.

Citroen 6 cyl. 18 H.P. Saloon Car.

On View from the 17th April, 1942.

Under instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1942 at 11 a.m. at the godown of Japan Cotton Trading Co., Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, the undermentioned property of Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Office furniture, almirahs, cycle, elect. ceiling fans, Avery's platform scale, cotton bales wgh. scale with full set of weights, paper cutting machine steel plates. Royal and Oliver typewriters, tarpaulins, rice bags (Australian) and other sundry articles etc.

On view.

BENNETT & CO.

PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 33609.

From TOMORROW!!
MARX BROS.
with
TONY MARTIN
in
"The Big Store"
The melodious and merriest Marxian Mirth Show
LAST 3 SHOWS
Sikandar
Time: 3-30, 6-30, & 10 P.M
AURORA
King's Circle—MATUNGA

14th WEEK
TO-DAY at 1 p.m. SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW FOR LADIES ONLY!!
DOCTOR
NEW THEATRES Human Document
*BHARATI, *PUNKAJ, *JYOTI PRAKASH. etc. AT NEW
Daily: 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.
West End

RICH or POOR
ALL ARE HUMAN!
SEE AMAR PICTURES'
KHILAUNA
Starring:
SNEHPRABHA, PRABHA & JAIRAJ
4TH WEEK AT
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Matinee 12-45 p.m.

NALINI JAYWANT
in the
GRANDEST MUSICAL DRAMA
NATIONAL'S
Nirdosh
NATIONAL'S PICTURE
SWASTIK
DAILY:
3, 6 and 9 p.m. (Hindi)
Also now showing at
PRABHAT TALKIES, SHOLAPUR.
Coming Shortly at
MALLIKARJUN CINEMA, HUBLI
and
VASANT TALKIES, Poona.

You'll never tire of seeing
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Jhoola
Starring
LEELA : : ASHOK
CHITNIS : : KUMAR
Daily 2-15, 5-45, 9
ROXY

LAUGH-LOADED ROMANTIC RIOT
NEW HUNS' Happy Hit
PAHILA PALNA
(Many Happy Returns)
2ND JOYOUS WEEK
CENTRAL
Daily 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

NOTICE

NOTICE TO ALL OWNERS OF PETROL DRIVEN MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BOATS, RESIDENT IN THE BOMBAY REGION.

(1) APPLICATIONS for coupons for the ordinary basic ration for the fourth quarter, commencing from 1st May, 1942, should be made at the centres (where form 'H' will be obtainable free of charge) and on the dates mentioned in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE.

AREA OF RESIDENCE	CLASS OF VEHICLE.	CENTRE	DATE.
Bombay City and Suburban District.	Private motor cars of over 19 H.P.	The ground floor varandah of the Bombay University facing Mahendra Mansions on Fuller Road.	From 17th April to 30th April (excluding Sundays & Public Holidays) from 10 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. on week days & from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.
-do.	Private motor cars of 19 H.P. and under, Motor cycles and motor boats.	On the Ground floor of the Govt. Law College, situated behind Churchgate Stn.	-do-
Thana District.	All classes of private motor vehicles.	Travellers' Bungalow, Thana.	17th to 28th April, 1942.
Colaba District.	-do-	Inspection Bungalow, Mahad.	26th to 28th April, 1942.
That portion of Ratnagiri District which lies in the Bombay Region.	-do-	Inspection Bungalow, Chiplun.	29th to 30th April, 1942.
Bombay Region.	Municipal & Government vehicles, Ambulances, School buses, Trade Nos. Transport Vehicles Taxies, Stage Carriages.	Office of the Area Rationing Authority, Head Police Office, Bombay.	On and after 17th April 1942, except on Public Holidays & Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. on week days and from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

(2). On and after 1st May, 1942, applications for the basic ration for all categories of vehicles should be submitted at the Office of the Area Rationing Authority, Bombay.

(3). Owners of Heavy Motor Vehicles and Taxes are informed that they should produce 'A' and 'B' Permits, Registration Certificates and Fitness Certificates, along with the applications in form 'H'.

(4). Members of the Western India Automobile Association should, as usual, apply to the Office of the W.I.A.A., Bombay, for their basic ration and supplementary ration coupons.

(5). Applications for the supplementary ration for the fourth quarter may be made in form 'K' obtainable at the Office of the Area Rationing Authority, Bombay, on and after 1st May, 1942.

(Sd.) B. H. TAYLOR,
Area Rationing Authority, Bombay.

Bombay, 15th April, 1942. (8074)

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When HUSBAND wants the WIFE to go
SOCIETY MAD.....
the RESULT is a
STRUGGLE of IDEAS
HIND PICTURES

SOCIETY

with
SITARA, NAZIR
Majjid, Shyam, Alaknanda,
Rajkumari Shukla & Gope
2nd WEEK at
NOVELTY
Talkies, Grant Road Corner
3 Shows Today 3-30, 6-30
and 9-30 p.m.

Only a Woman could have made such a sacrifice!
VENUS PICTURES'
Victory hit
KIRTI
Starring
LALITA PAWAR
JAIRAJ AND JAGDISH
Drawing packed houses
MINERVA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

NON-VIOLENT
RESISTANCE to the
Aggressor—come
what may!
CIRCO'S Epic of & for the Nation
APNA GHAR
7th WEEK at
KRISHNA
TALKIES—Dubash Theatre
3 Shows To-day
HINDI—3, 6 and 9 P.M.

TO-DAY—LAST DAY!
REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO
"Keep em Flying"
MARTHA RAYE CAROL BRUCE
WILLIAM GARGAN DICK FORAN
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
From TO-MORROW:
HENRY FONDA • JOAN BENNETT
in
WILD GEESE CALLING
Romance and Adventure
Plans Open Book Now

METRO
COMFORTABLY COOL
ESPLANADE ROAD.
TELEPHONE 31045.
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P. M.
LAST DAY!
FREDRIC MARCH
MARTHA SCOTT
IN
"ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"
A Warner Bros. Picture
TOMORROW!
TWO YEARS TO FILM ITS MIGHTY THRILLS.....THE BIGGEST TARZAN ADVENTURE YET!
"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

338.5 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops. 5 Gauharbai. 5-20 Parmanand. 5-35 Mohammad Husain. 5-55 Mashuq Ali Khan. 6-35 Veena on sitar. 6-45 Gauhar Sultan. 7 Gaubarani. 7-15 Life as I see it. 7. 7-30 It has happened. 7-35 Parmanand. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 The Axis speaks. 8-45 Gauhar Sultan. 9-30 BB C News relay. 9-45 Mohammad Husain. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Amir Khan 10-20 Gauharbai. 10-30 Gauhar Sultan

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Hirabai Javeri. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Indumati Chandal. 8-25 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Anwar Ali. 9-20 Flute recital. 12-30 p.m. Light selection. 12-37 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestral music. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 3 To-morrow. 5-5 Anwar Ali. 5-20 Hirabai Javeri. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Indumati Chandal. 6 News in English. 6-20 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Local news and announcements. 6-35 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 7 Allied Endurance. 7-15 Anwar Ali. 7-30 Indumati Chauhal. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Air Bhajan Mandali. 8 to 8-10 News in English. 8-10 to 8-20 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 The Axis speaks. 8-45 March of time. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 to 10-15 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 10-15 to 10-45 Harmony Trio.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Jaltarang Solo. 8 Mirabai Bhajan. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Gujarati geet. 9 Marathi Bhavgeet. 9-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1.

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Hirabai Javeri. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 Indumati Chauhal. 9-30 G. S. Yellapurkar. 9-45 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 10-15 to 10-45 As in Bombay 1.

HOME GUARDS: A public meeting of the workers of the Mazagaon docks and of other factories in the Mazagaon locality as well as of the citizens will be held today (Thursday) at 7 p.m. in the Municipal Maiden, opposite Dockyard Road Station.

A SYMPHONY OF ROMANCE AND YOUTH!
In a Soul-Stirring
Drama produced by
Sunrise Pictures
MALAN
Starring: SHANTA HUBLIKAR, BALWANT SINGH, JAGDISH, RATANBAI
2ND WEEK AT
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., at 1 P.M.

The ONE Film
WHICH YOU MUST SEE
MURLI'S
PYAS
SNEHPRABHA & ISHWARLAL
9th WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7 and 10 P.M.
1-30 Mat. on Sat., Sun., Holidays

The perfume she wears is from the soap she uses!

This lovely lady knows the new secret of keeping fragrant and fresh in the hot weather. She washes regularly, and frequently, with Vinolia White Rose Soap —so always smells deliciously of fresh white roses and always feels, and looks, refreshingly cool. Try this delightful and inexpensive way of keeping yourself comfortable and attractive.

VINOLIA WHITE ROSE SOAP
VINOLIA CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND
WHR 33-129

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Shud 1, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 29, 1361
Parsi: Avan 14, 1311
Sunrise: 6-22 a.m. Sunset: 6-54 p.m.
Highitide: 0-14, 12-48. Lowtide: 6-14, 18-32

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"You'll Never Get Rich", 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Keep 'em Flying", 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Ali Baba", 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m.
METRO—"One Foot in Heaven" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Malan", 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Captain Caution", 4 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Doctor", 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap", 2-30, 5-45, & 8-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gaidi" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi", 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
AURORA—"Sikandar" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Blossoms in the Dust", 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kirti", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Paina" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Society", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
SUPER—"Kis-ki-Bibi", 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar", 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas", 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Musafir" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

B.P.C.C.'s Urgent Meeting

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SREE SANKARA MUTT, MATUNGA: Sree Sankara Jayanti Utsav will be celebrated for five days from to-day (Thursday) under the auspices of this Mutt.

POLISH CHILDREN IN BOMBAY: The first batch of Polish children from Soviet Russia consisting of nearly 180 children, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and were received by the Polish Consul.

PUBLIC LECTURE: Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, T. S., Prof. Bhagwat will speak in English at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) with Lantern Slides on "The Mystery of Ghosts unveiled by Science".

SAVARKAR'S FELICITATIONS TO AMBEDKAR: Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President, Hindu Mahasabha has sent a goodwill message to the Ambedkar's 50th Birthday Celebration Committee paying high tribute to Dr. Ambedkar as a great asset to the nation.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA), (BOMBAY CENTRE): A general meeting under the joint auspices of the Institution and the Bombay Engineering Congress will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institution Room, when Major R. E. G. Webber, Asstt. A. R. P. Controller (Training) Bombay, will give a talk on "Duty expected of an Incident Officer". The talk will be preceded by tea and light refreshment.

Bombay Wakf Committee

The following is the list of members of the Wakf Committee constituted in the Town and Island of Bombay under section 6-L (1) and (2) of the Mussalman Wakf (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1935:—

(1) Members of the Indian and Local Legislatures:

Sirdar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha; Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy; Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Dr. K. A. Hamid; Mr. Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan; Mr. Husein Abobakar Begmahomed; Mr. Mahomed Musa Killedar; Mr. Mahomedali Allabux; Mr. Akhtar Hasan Mirza; Mrs. Khatija Shafi Tayabji.

(2) Members elected by the Mutawallis of the Wakfs registered in Bombay: Mr. Fateh Mohomed Haji Ramzan; Mr. Mohomed Ibrahim.

(3) Members elected by the Mussalman members of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay: Mr. Mohomedali S. Manyar; Mr. Fatehkhan Ahmedkhan Munshi.

(4) Members nominated by the Local Government: Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi; Mr. Ghulam Hussain Ebrahim Matcheswalla; Mr. Mohomed Yunus Haindade.

PVB

The General Secretary of the P.V.B. writes:—

The Self-Protection Exhibition organised by the P.V.B. at Jinnah Hall has been a great attraction looking to the crowds of people that visit it every evening. The daily demonstrations in First-Aid and Fire-fighting have greatly added to this attraction. The Exhibition has indeed, been a very effective propaganda for training in the methods of self-protection. The P.V.B. has, therefore, decided to make it a permanent feature of their propaganda with a little alteration in its scheme.

The location of the Exhibition will be shifted from place to place at frequent intervals so as to enable every one in the City to pay a visit to the same and be benefitted by it without much inconvenience. The Exhibition will remain open at the present place, Jinnah Hall, till Friday (inclusive) and thereafter it will be shifted to Parel High School, Hospital Avenue, where it will remain open to the public from Saturday, the 18th April onwards until further notice. The Exhibition hours daily are from 5 to 9 in the afternoon and there is no admission fee. Now and again certain new features as they occur to the organisers will be added to the Exhibition to enhance both its attraction and utility.

We appeal to the public of Bombay to pay a visit to this Exhibition and be benefitted by it.

P.V.B. BOARD OF CONTROL MEETING: A meeting of the Board of Control of the P.V.B. will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED IN MARWARI MAGNATES' CASE

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania)

Ramdhandas Jhajharia ..... Plaintiff
Versus
Ramkishandas Dalmia and others ..... Defendants.

The plaintiffs filed this suit as the "Karta" of his joint-family, and as Receiver appointed by the Calcutta High Court in the partition suit pending before it, to redeem 163 shares of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each which the plaintiff alleged had been pledged by him to the first defendant Mr. Dalmia in June 1939, and simultaneously sub-pledged by Mr Dalmia to the second defendant firm of Messrs. Ramkumar Murarka. In the alternative, the plaintiff claimed Rs. 15,80,000 from the second defendant firm by way of damages in the event of that firm being unable to return the shares or a sum of Rs. 16,30,000 by way of damages from Mr. Dalmia in the event of the Court holding that he had sold these shares to the second defendant firm and that such sale was binding on the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged that this pledge of shares by him was subject to a condition precedent to the effect that if the third defendant Mr. R. Murarka brought about a settlement of the plaintiff's selling agency dispute with the Sholapur Mills for Rs. 3 lacs, 100 out of the 163 shares pledged were to be treated as sold to his firm (the second defendant firm).

The first defendant Mr. Dalmia, on the other hand contended that he was a mere nominee of the plaintiff who in June 1939 pledged 63 shares to the second defendant firm for Rs. 1,38,600 and sold 100 shares for Rs. 2,00,000 to that firm on the condition subsequent that if the selling agency dispute above referred to was not settled for Rs. 3 lacs the sale of 100 shares was to be treated as a pledge. Mr. Dalmia alleged that this condition subsequent not having been fulfilled by the second defendant firm the plaintiff was entitled to redeem all the 163 shares. Mr. Dalmia further submitted that he was not liable to the plaintiff as his name was used in these transactions merely in order to assist the plaintiff who was then in involved circumstances.

The second defendant firm claimed to hold these shares as having been sold to them by Mr. Dalmia,—a sale of 100 shares, and a pledge of 63 shares in June 1939, which were also subsequently sold to them on 14th August, 1939.

After a hotly-contested hearing extending over a month and a half, the case had concluded on 31st March last. Judgment in the case which had been reserved (c.a.v.) was delivered by his Lordship on Tuesday morning.

His Lordship after reviewing in the judgment all the facts and the evidence in detail, held that the plaintiff had pledged the 163 shares in dispute to the first defendant and that the first defendant had sub-pledged them to defendants 2 to 7 for Rs. 3,38,600. His Lordship found that five of these shares had been sold off by defendants 2 to 7, and that 156 of these shares had been deposited by them with the Mercantile Bank of India (8th defendants) who were bona fide holders for value without notice in order to secure their overdraft account with that Bank. His Lordship therefore, held that the plaintiff was entitled to have all the 163 shares returned to him upon payment by him of the amount due by defendants 2 to 7 to the Mercantile Bank (defendants 8) and upon payment to defendants 2 to 7 of the balance of the total sum of Rs. 3,27,600 originally advanced on the said 158 shares (after deducting Rs. 11,000 for the five shares which cannot be returned), with interest at 4 per cent from 10th June, 1939 till 6th January 1940 less dividends received by defendants 2 to 7. Relying on the English case of Stewart v. Lupton (1874) W.R. 855), his Lordship was of the opinion that the plaintiff was also entitled to 163 new shares issued by the Sholapur Mills Co. Ltd. upon payment by the plaintiff of Rs. 3,26,000 for which they were issued by the mills company to defendants 2 to 7 who his Lordship held were trustees for the plaintiffs with interest at 4 per cent from the time defendants 2 to 7 made payment to the mills company till the plaintiff pays the amount to them less dividends received by defendants 2 to 7.

With regard to the five shares which had been sold off, his Lordship held that the first defendant alone was liable to pay damages to the plaintiff for non-delivery of those shares but that there being no privity of contract between the plaintiff and defendants 2 to 7 the letter were not liable and no corresponding decree could be passed against them even in favour of the first defendant as there was no counter-claim filed by the first defendant. With regard to the measure of damages, referring to the English case of Michael v. Hart and Co. ((1901) 2 K.B. 867) and to Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, his Lordship was of the opinion that the first defendant was liable to pay to the plaintiff damages at the difference between the market-rate at the date of judgment and Rs. 2,200 per share advanced against the same after setting-off the amount due to the first defendant in respect of the second charge of Rs. 60,000 which he held on those 163 shares. His Lordship negatived the plaintiff's contention that he was entitled to damages at the highest market-rate prevailing between the date of tender and the date of this decree.

Mr. N. P. Engineer and Mr. M. L. Maneksha instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. D. Banaji and Mr. Jal K. Vimadalal instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the first defendant.

The Advocate-General Mr. M. C. Setalvad, with Mr. F. J. Coltman, Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared for defendants 2 to 7.

Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. R. J. Kolah and Mr. K. T. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the 8th defendant.

Mr. Kantawalla instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Co., appeared for the 10th defendant.

Year's Extension For Bombay's Chief Justice

It is understood that arrangements have been made whereby the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, K.C., whose appointment as Chief Justice of Bombay would normally terminate on June 8 of this year, should continue to hold charge of that office for a further year.

Two Panthers Shot Dead

An Igatpuri correspondent writes:—

A panther was causing terror among the villagers near Igatpuri and had become a regular nuisance. It was traced near Bund Hill and shot dead with a double-barrelled gun by Mr. Ferdoon K. Irani on the 4th April. It was 7 ft. 1 in. long. On the 24th of the previous month, Mr. Irani had accounted for another panther which measured 7 ft. 3 in. in length.

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Security Demands On City Press Keeper And Publisher

The Government of Bombay has demanded securities of Rs. 1,000 each under sections 3(3) and 7(3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr. Shivprasad Rambaran Sarma, Keeper of the Uttar Bharatiya Printing Press Bombay, and Mr. Yusufally Gulam Hussein Surti, the publisher of the "Salahkar" newspaper of Bombay for printing and publishing in the issue of the paper dated March 17, 1942, matter tending to cause disaffection among members of His Majesty's forces, to prejudice the recruiting of persons for service in His Majesty's forces, and otherwise to prejudice the efficient prosecution of the war and the defence of British India.

All copies of the issue of the paper containing the offending matter have been declared forfeited.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THE TRAGEDY AND AFTER

We reproduce on this page from the annual number of the "Hindustan Times", a masterly analysis, by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, of the circumstances that led to the collapse of the Cripps' mission. With remarkable restraint and in a severely logical manner Rajaji points out how on account of the refusal to set up truly National Government, demanded by the whole country, "the powers of the Viceroy have been, indeed, saved, but at the cost of a more effective organization of the Defence of India", how "a first-class moral victory against the Axis has been given up as less valuable than the preservation of a superfluous form of autocracy". For the sake of an amicable settlement Congress was prepared to do without a formal change in the constitution during the war and without any assurances about the future. It only asked for a "de facto" and not a "de jure' National Government, for an assurance that ordinarily the Governor-General would accept the advice of Ministers. Rajaji points out that "on this single issue the negotiations finally broke". He evidently feels that the narrowing differences about Defence were adjustable.

National Government

The refusal to set up a real National Government was bad enough. But the objection urged against it is far worse as being not only hollow but calculated to cause "bitterness all over the country". The objection was "the tyranny of the majority". But, as Rajaji points out, this objection applies to all war-time National Governments in which the major parties continue and "there are many ways in which if it had been raised and discussed earlier, a solution for communal distrust could have been provided". But as a matter of fact "the negotiations did not reach the stage when the composition or the manner of the formation of the National Government were to be discussed. The whole thing broke on an issue which was not understood by anyone as having anything to do with the communal problem". Dr. Rajendra Prasad, too, who was closely following the negotiations from day to day, observes on this point: "The stage of distribution of offices among the various groups was never reached. The negotiations broke down on the questions of the power that was to be transferred from the British to Indians and no question as to the division of the gains among various groups arose. It is, therefore, entirely wrong and disingenuous on the part of Sir Stafford Cripps to proclaim to the world that he could not agree to the minorities being placed at the mercy of the majority". Nor is Mr. Jinnah justified in his deplorable charges against the Congress that it sought to establish its dominance in the National Cabinet. As Maulana Azad points out, when he talked of the National Government, he did not for a moment speak from the point of view of party gain for the Congress or dictatorship of the majority. If Sir Stafford Cripps had agreed to the transfer of power, the Congress would have been not only too ready but would have considered its duty to negotiate with Mr. Jinnah and other minorities as regards the composition or the manner of formation of the National Government.

How To Resist Japanese Aggression

The question now is what Indians are to do in the end of Japanese invasion. Co-operation with Government in a subordinate capacity, in so far as it can be at all effective, "may amount to assisting Britain to retain her hold over India". On the other hand, to help the invader is infinitely worse as this would mean "a fresh and worse term of bondage". Japan never gave us even moral support in our struggle for freedom and she comes now "with the intention of adding to her territories and resources in alliance with the forces of darkness". Rajaji shows that the question is no longer whether we should help Britain in *her* war effort, but that it has become necessary for us "to take Britain's help in *our* war effort". "Hostility", he says, "must be changed into camaraderie", so far as that is possible in the absence of power in the hands of the people. The Working Committee should consider this problem without any delay as Japanese invasion may come at any time. As Rajaji points out, there is only one way for the people of India to resist the danger of Japanese infiltration: "Organise and arm the people along the coast as swiftly as possible. Give them the poorest weapons and enough servicemen to give them short training. Sustain this force by the full backing of the intelligentsia, organised on the basis of patriotism and not on the broken reed of more pay". And this can only be effectively done by a National Government.

Grave Threat

One of the gravest events that have happened for the United Nations since Japan's entry into the war is the return of M. Laval to power. The fact that Marshal Petain has accepted a man whom he had summarily dismissed and on the dismissed man's own terms which involved the exclusion of Admiral Darlan from the Cabinet itself, proves that the alleged honour and patriotism of the Marshal have collapsed and that the defeatist, demoralised old man of Vichy has completely surrendered to Germany. He will remain the titular head of the State, at any rate for some time longer, but it is obvious that Germany's nominee, M. Laval, will exercise supreme dictatorial powers even over Petain himself.

It is a grave development for the United Nations at a very critical stage of the war when Anglo American naval resources are hard pressed and the Nazis are about to launch their decisive offensive. To what extent and by what stages the Nazis will drag France into "collaboration" with Germany is perhaps known only to Wilhemstrasse and the German High Command. But Press reports and statements by creatures of Germany like M. Marcel Deat suggest three sets of demand: the entire French industry and skilled labour should be mobilised for German war production provoking, thereby action by the R.A.F.; secondly, the French Fleet should begin "convoying" supplies, that is, defy British blockade and precipitate a crisis; and thirdly, the French army and air force should "march into action", presumably against the Free French in the first instance and thus inevitably against the British by joining up with General Rommel. In every case, "collaboration" is designed inevitably to lead to a conflict with Britain. It is, indeed, a grave menace because it will entirely upset the whole naval and military position in the Mediterranean. When and in what magnitude the threat is going to materialise depends, however, on two factors: Admiral Darlan's reaction to his ignominious fall and M. Laval's attitude towards the United States.

Libya

The present position in Libya according to London is that "the increased enemy activity displayed in Libya last week has not developed and has almost died away." If this is due to British strength and General Rommel's realisation of it, then it is disappointing to find the British remaining on the defensive and showing no signs of any attempt to wrest the initiative from him. A new development has just taken place which confirms the strength of the British position. Inhabitants in the Sidi Barrani area who were evacuated early in the war have now been allowed to return home. If it means any thing, it means that there is no danger from General Rommel's forces to Egypt, that is, he is too weak to strike any considerable blow at the Eighth Army. This is the opportunity of the Eighth Army.

Frankly Speaking

Roosevelt's Warning

President Roosevelt, says a Washington message, warned diplomatic representatives of all Latin American nations that it would take the United Nations two or three years to smash the Axis. This is a sober and sensible estimate and shows that the American President has no use for complacency. But it is the next six months or so which are vital. And now the situation develops in these months depends on, among other things, an important American factor: production of planes, tanks and ships and their delivery to the various theatres of actual war.

Russian Offensive Battles

After reporting "no material change" daily for a fortnight, the Russian official communique speaks of the Red Army waging "offensive battles" on several sectors of the front. This indicates an intensification of Russian effort in sufficient degree to justify mention of it in the main body of the communique. One also likes to hope that the change in the wording of the official communique hints at the imminence of a number of important successes. According to Swedish and Vichy reports the regions principally involved are those of Briansk, Smolensk and Kharkov. It would be a splendid achievement if the Russians recaptured one or more of these key positions, that are so important to the Germans for their spring offensive.

Discriminating Still

It is a pity that racial discrimination still prevails against Indians in the various branches of the Medical Service of the Indian Army despite protests against it by Indian medical men and the public in general. A deputation of leading medical practitioners of Lahore, led by the provincial President of the Indian Medical Association, waited upon the Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarker on Monday and placed before him their grievances regarding such discrimination. The deputation cited as an instance the discrepancy in the terms of service between the Assistant Surgeons of the Indian and the British cadres. Mr. Sarker gave the stereotyped reply that he would look into the grievances. Surely this is not the first time this grievance is brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Jerbai Wadia Hospital For Children

The twelfth annual report of the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children for the year 1941 bears ample testimony to the reputation of the hospital as the best and biggest of its kind in India, if not in Asia. During the twelve years of its existence this hospital has given the best available medical relief to tens of thousands of diseased and disabled children of all classes and creeds. Its growing popularity may be seen from the fact that in the year under report 2,508 patients were admitted to it as against 2,417 in the last year and 2,342 in the year before. And the total number of out-patients attendance for the year was no less than 45,875. About 70 per cent of the inmates were discharged, cured or much improved. Apart from cases brought to the hospital too late for recovery, the mortality percentage in the hospital was only 7.4. Out of the 749 operations, half of which were major, nearly 80 per cent were wholly cured and the mortality percentage was only 5. The high degree of efficiency in the hospital is due to the honorary services of about thirty highly qualified physicians and surgeons, including the Hon. Principal Medical Officer Dr. R. N. Cooper, who has creditably shouldered the whole administration of the hospital. The success and popularity of the hospital is also due to its splendid equipment, which was rendered possible by the princely munificence of Sir Cusrow Wadia, and Sir Ness Wadia, who together donated about Rs. 25 lakhs for the hospital. The public have reason to be grateful to these philanthropists for bringing into existence a special hospital for children of which the whole of India may be proud.

POONA PROFESSORS AS MILITARY OFFICERS

POONA, April 15.

Five members from the Teaching Staffs of various colleges affiliated to the Bombay University will shortly undergo a special course in military training at a military training centre for twelve weeks.

Mr. G. S. Mahajani, Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, is one of those who will undergo the training.—A.P.

SELF-PROTECTION EXHIBITION

As a special facility to those who work in commercial establishments, the 'Self-Protection Exhibition' of the P.V.B. will be kept open up to 10 in the night on Thursday and Friday, April 16 and 17. The Exhibition at the Headquarters of the P. V. B. (Jinnah Hall) will be closed on Friday night (April 17) and it will then be opened at Parel High School, Hospital Avenue, on Saturday, April 18 at 5 p.m.

WHY CRIPPS' MISSION FAILED

A First Class Moral Victory Against Axis Has Been Given Up As Less Valuable Than The Preservation Of A Superfluous Form Of Autocracy, Says C. Rajagopalachari

In the course of an article entitled "The Cripps' Tragedy and the Task Before India" contributed to the Annual Number of the 'Hindustan Times' Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says:—

The position in India is anomalous. A foreign Power is in possession already. Suddenly a second Power at war with Britain is invading India. The problems of the past are replaced by a new and more complicated problem of defending India, a task that cannot be efficiently performed by a Government without the backing of the people, nor by the people without the organization of the State united in purpose and plan with them.

Those who are engaged in the national struggle ask themselves, are we to suspend our conflict with Britain and take her assistance to repel Japanese aggression? This may amount to assisting Britain to retain her hold over India. May we stand aside, therefore, helping neither the one nor the other? This again is impossible for, in the conditions that will be created by an invasion, neutrality means helping the aggressor. Or shall we take the risk of an unknown quantity and help the newcomer to Britain? This is impossible, for it certainly means a fresh and worse term of bondage. Did Japan come to the assistance of India any time before during our long struggle, even by way of offering moral support? She has no claim for trust on this occasion when her action indicates that she comes with the intention of adding to her territories and resources in alliance with the forces of darkness.

Problem Before India

The situation permitted a kind of national neutrality or non-belligerency so long as the Japanese menace was not an actual invasion. But this is no longer tenable. The Working Committee of the Congress came to the conclusion that in this world-conflict India's place must be with those opposed to the Axis. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of Britain's relationship with India, she must gather all her power and resources and repel Japanese aggression. This view led to the corollary that the quarrel with Britain should be composed the time and the people of India should be advised and led to oppose the aggressor in co-operation with Britain and her allies. The question was no longer whether we should help Britain in her war effort. It become now a question whether we should or should not take Britain's help in *our* war effort. And this was answered in the affirmative. Hostility must be changed into 'camaraderie.' Achievement would depend on the successful transformation of national psychology. The Congress felt—and so also informed opinion throughout the world—that Britain must take steps to make India feel that she is fighting the battle of her own freedom. Public opinion in Britain also moved in this direction and it culminated in Sir Stafford Cripps's mission.

The mission was given an unprecedented welcome and expectations rose to the highest pitch A precise and unambiguous declaration of Brtain's intention to put India in the position of an independent member of the British Commonwealth and giving her people the right to frame her own constitution, including the right to sever connection with Britain, was put down in the offer which Sir Stafford Cripps brought. The Congress had no difficulty in appreciating this declaration which was tantamount to independence. There was, however, a fly in the ointment. The component parts of India were given the freedom to stay out and the axiomatic unity of India was definitely abandoned. The States had always been a source of difficulty on account of their theoretical sovereignty and treaty rights. The Rulers of the States did not feel strong enough to discard the goal of Indian unity. Their people were predominantly for a united India under constitutional government. The new principle of non-accession of provinces founded on a legal fiction of independent status would change the situation and the atmosphere even for the Indian States, whose Rulers while they desire to escape from the British Political Department dislike also the constitutional restrictions of popularly governed India.

No Hand In Defence

As soon as the text of the British proposals was published the appreciation of the preamble and the precise declaration of status contained therein was modified by the threat to unity. The Congress, however, after considering the situation as a whole, thought that it was wise not to launch on a controversy with those who desired to divide India or with the Rulers of Indian States. Setting aside these questions for the present and leaving the future to shape itself in a world of uncertainties, the Congress desired to tackle the present responsibility for defence against foreign aggression. It offered to undertake it, if Britain would create a favourable atmosphere for the discharge of that responsibility by practical recognition of freedom and the formation of a National Government with real powers such as constitutional Governments enjoyed elsewhere in democracies. But we were taken aback when we were told that defence was to be reserved. Sir Stafford Cripps said that there was no question of altering this fundamental policy. What then was to be the popular appeal? We felt that the ground was entirely cut from under out feet when this was made a fundamental point.

It was, however, resolved to pursue the negotiations and see whether we could yet get something with which to go to the people. There was no desire to dislocate the military organization. But on the other hand the Congress poignantly realized the impossibility of asking people to make the supreme sacrifice and undergo suffering of all kinds without any change in the picture. A solution was reached by Stafford Cripps acceding to the creation of a War Department as distinguished from the Defence Department, the former being put in charge of the Commander-in-Chief, while the latter was to go to the National Government. There was some disappointment over the distribution of subjects in this connection between these two Departments, but that was comparatively a minor point as against the revelation which came next.

Demand For National Govt.

We were proceeding all along under an impression that the National Government to be set up would be a Cabinet functioning as in a constitutional government, that is to say that the Governor-General would accept the advice of Ministers and that the only reservation was the authority of the Commander-in-Chief and of the British War Cabinet, but we were aghast when we were told that all the new Members of Government would only function like the present Executive Council members and not as ministers in a constitutional government. When we protested, we were told that we could threaten to resign and otherwise use our strength against the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India, but there was to be no agreed understanding on the subject to prevent such conflicts. On this single issue the negotiations finally broke and Sir Stafford Cripps returns home.

If this issue as to the Viceroy's non-interference in matters not falling within the field of war had been decided as it should and easily could have been, the Congress would have accepted responsibility and undertaken the task of organizing an all-out defence of India. The powers of the Viceroy have been indeed saved, but at the cost of a more effective organization of the Defence of India. A first-class moral victory against the Axis has been given up as less valuable than the preservation of a superfluous form of autocracy. Anyone with imagination can see that there would probably have arisen no occasion for the exercise of the powers which have been saved at such a cost. The reason why we wanted the assurance was to enable us to tell the people that India was in fact under a free Government of her own in the defence of which they must face death.

Irrelevant Issues Raised

This has been refused, but, what is worse, refused in a manner which cannot but fail to create deep disappointment and bitterness throughout India. It is put on the ground that Britain could not agree to the installation of an irremovable dictatorship of the majority. In any scheme of National Government formed without reference to the Legislature or the electorate, for this period of emergency, the objection is inherent. At the same time, there are many ways in which if it had been raised and discussed earlier, a solution for communal distrust could have been provided. All the National Governments formed to meet the emergency of war throughout the world are functioning practically as irremovable dictatorships. Stability and continuity are required to meet the war situation and are not defects. At the worst, it was only for the period of the war. The negotiations did not reach the stage when the composition or the manner of the formation of the National Government were to be discussed. The whole thing broke on an issue which was not understood by anyone as having anything to do with the communal problem.

England has done a great deal of good to India and a great deal of harm also. This is not the time to indict her. The relevant facts, however, should not be ignored simply because they might read like an indictment. Losing India is not the way to protect the minorities. The Congress was willing to take up responsibility but Sir Stafford Cripps claims that his concern for the rights of minorities prevents this being allowed.

Task Before India

The war is not of India's choice. Britain's rivals and enemies are not necessarily India's rivals and enemies. India is attacked because we are mixed up with Britain. Defenceless India has to submit to the wars which Britain has to go through. If this were realized by Britain she should be ready to make many allowances in favour of India.

The British Government have managed our affairs for 150 years. They have drawn from the people even during the last 30 years ten thousand millions of rupees for military purposes only. This money has been used as the ignorant villagers use cowdung for fuel. It has not been used to develop strength and bravery in the land. They have reduced the 400 millions of people living in India to a state of helplessness against aggression. The people of India come from the best stocks in the world. They have counted in past history among their sons great men in all departments of human endeavour not excluding military valour, skill and power of organization. The British Government's crime is exposed in full horror in the present crisis when India has to face an invasion from abroad. The offence of Britain is clear, but we have even under all the handicaps placed upon us tried to wrest from Britain something which could enable Indian leaders to rouse the dormant spirit in the people and reshape their attitude towards life and country. But we have failed to persuade Britain.

The Cripps tragedy, however, does not end our dilemma. British non-co-operation with the Congress cannot take away *our* responsibility to the motherland. On the leaders of the nation now devolves the heavy task of finding other ways and means for saving the honour of the country.

JINNAH'S CONDITION

No War-Time Agreement Without Acceptance Of Pakistan Principle

NEW DELHI, April 15.

"If all parties agree to the Muslim demand for Pakistan or partition and Muslim right for self-determination, details to be settled after the war, then we are prepared to come to any reasonable adjustment with regard to the present", said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement today.

"So long as the Pakistan demand is not agreed to," he declared, "we cannot agree to any present adjustment which will in any way militate against or prejudge the Pakistan demand. The demand of the Congress as explained by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to the Press Conference and as disclosed in the correspondence with Sir Stafford Cripps does definitely prejudge and militate against the Pakistan demand and is, therefore, unacceptable to us."

Mr. Jinnah next referred to the recent statement of Pt. Nehru in the course of which the latter had claimed that the Congress spoke on behalf of India and represented India. Mr. Jinnah said:—"There is no foundation for Pt. Nehru's assertion. Muslim India has repudiated that claim. We maintain that the Congress does not represent, not only the Mussalmans of India but even a large body of Hindus, Depressed Classes, non-Brahmins and other minorities.'

"No discussion took place between me and Sir Stafford Cripps regarding the present period except that details would be worked out and settled by the Viceroy with the parties concerned. I now gather from the maze of correspondence and statements that have been issued that the Congress leaders alleged that Sir Stafford Cripps was discussing with them alternative proposals of theirs, which fact had been denied by Sir Stafford Cripps.

I have no knowledge of what took place with the Congress but I may add that if the alternative proposals of the Congress had been accepted—which means immediate freedom and independence of India and the Cabinet to be nominated by the major parties with collective responsibility; that the Viceroy is to act as Constitutional Governor-General and the Secretary of State and His Majesty's Government will have no power to interfere—which means setting up of a Cabinet irremovable and responsible to no body the majority and would be at the command of the Congress in Cabinet, if such an adjustment had been arrived at then it would have been a Fascist Grand Council and the Mussalmans and other minorities would have been entirely at the mercy of the Congress. Then to say that the future would be considered after the war is to my mind absurd, because there would be nothing left for the future to discuss except some details. We stand for freedom and independence yielding to none in that respect, but the Congress scheme will not be freedom and independence for the Mussalmans and other minorities of India who will be at the entire mercy of a Caucus Cabinet."

REPLY TO JAWAHAR

Concluding Mr. Jinnah says:—"I am surprised to read Mr. Nehru's assertion that I would not have objected to the Congress demand for a National Government. I assert that if the Congress demand had been accepted it would have been a death-knell to the Mussalmans of India. I may add that the Congress carried on negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps over the head of the Mussalmans and other parties which it utterly ignored."—A.P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"India is looking forward to the day when our men and your men can march into the heart of Tokyo and that day is undoubtedly going to come.

—Mr. H. S. Malik, I.C.S., Lease-Lend negotiator, speaking at San Francisco.

* * *

An Anglo-Indian correspondent reports a suggestion circulating in New Delhi that the Viceroy should call a conference between Ganchiji, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Savarkar and Master Tara Singh with Sir Maurice Gwyer in the chair.

Yes, but what about Dr. Ambedkar? How can the Viceroy omit him?

* * *

New York comments describe Sir Stafford Cripps as "a stout hearted and sincere Liberal".

Quite right, a Liberal not a Socialist.

* * *

Sir Stafford Cripps' statement that "Congress wanted everything or nothing and now they have got nothing" is regarded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as "one of the many astonishing things" he said at Karachi.

For our part, we are only surprised at Jawaharlal.

* * *

Rajen Babu describes the attempt of Sir Stafford Cripps to conjure up the minorities as "disingenuous".

But what else could the British statesman do?

* * *

Sir James Grigg Enters Commons.

—Headline

It is to be earnestly hoped that he doesn't conduct his War Secretary operations in the House with live ammunition.

* * *

"With 3,150,000 men under arms exclusive of two million home guards the British Isles may be compared with a coiled spring", writes an enthusiastic American paper.

We admire the steely strength of those whose effective control keeps such a compressed spring from breaking-er-loose?

* * *

It is suggested in a Washington report that the United Nations will "soon be in a position to take an offensive in the South Pacific."

In, say, about a year?

* * *

Apropos of M. Laval's return to power, Washington feels that the situation "calls for careful consideration".

Does it really?

* * *

The Free French view is that there is little likelihood of Vichy yielding the French Fleet to Germany as that is Darlan's "best card".

Laval, however, holds even a better card in his hand—Darlan's life.

* * *

"There's a poor man outside who wants something to eat".

"Give him some bread and potatoes."

"But he seems to have seen better days."

"All right; give him a napkin, too."

MARSHALL MEETS SIKORSKI

LONDON, April 15.

Gen. Marshall, the United States' Army Chief of Staff, today had a long conversation with Gen. Sikorski, the Polish Premier and Commander-in-Chief. It is presumed that they discussed the military situation, especially in Russia, besides the position of the Polish forces in Britain, the Middle East and Russia.

Mr. Harry Hopkins conferred with the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Orbey. Mr. Harriman, who is in charge of supplies in Britain, lunched with Gen. Sikorski. —Reuter.

HEDGE SELLING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Record March Consumption Figure

MILL PRICE FIXING AT OPENING

On Tuesday the New York Cotton market was quiet on increased hedge selling against purchases of loan cotton.

The Cotton Exchange service estimates domestic Mill consumption in March at 970,000 bales against February figure of 864,000 bales and 854,000 bales in March 1941. It will be seen that the consumption of American cotton continues at a record level and clearly indicates strength of the statistical position: There seems no good ground for any important decline in prices and we believe before the end of the season prices will reach new high levels despite all anti-inflation talk.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Cotton advanced on mill price-fixing after the awards of large quantities of cotton goods on Government contracts and scattered buying encouraged by March consumption report which is a record. However, prices sagged on commission house and New Orleans selling owing to the weakness of the stock market and grains and increased spot house offerings presumably hedging against repossessions of Commodity Credit Corporation purchases with some support on the scale-down. The market closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted 10 points up at 19.70 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and July declined to 19.38 which was the lowest level for the day. The market finally closed at a net decline of 11 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 21.63c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 14 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points at 20.63c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York April 13th :—

July highest	19.63+05
July lowest	19.54–04

New York April 14th :—

July highest (10 a.m.)	19.70+10
July lowest (1.4 p.m.)	19.38—22

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends :—

New York.—Market declined on selling against accepted offers. Closed quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 14.

May	19.36—11
July	19.45—15
October	19.50—15
December	19.57—16
January	19.69—16
March	19.79—14
Middling spot	21.03—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 14.

May	19.37—14
July	19.48—16
October	19.83—17
December	18.88—18
January	18.89—18
March	19.99—17
Middling spot	20.03—15

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 14.

Noon Call—	
May	19.48
July	19.58
October	19.74

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

Since 1st September.

in full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	59	75,871	96,100
Central India	...	29,601	131,142
Barsi and Nagar	...	50,832	102,149
Hyderabad/Gaorani	...	13,211	37,173
Berar	72	174,727	342,042
Central Provinces	...	85,254	72,797
Total Oomras	131	429,496	781,403
Dholeras	...	20,639	68,955
N.-W. Provinces	...	1,021	1,252
Rajputana	...	392	5,201
Sind-Punjab	511	390,986	457,298
Broach	508	299,322	130,543
Compta and Dharwar	..	8,676	51,866
Westerns-Northerns	...	8,575	51,354
Cocoanada	...	.....	239
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	10,077	1,563
Total	5,407	1,532,601	1,851,319
Arr. by road to 5th April 42	..	9,500	263,133

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 15.

	Old.	Ready.
Bengal Fine	116-19	128/31
Berar	119-22	139/42
C.P. 1	129-32	169/71
C. P. 2	123-25	147/49
Khandesh	92-98	122/25
Muglai	100-10	130/32
Broach	110-15	155/57
Broach Low	95-1/2	...

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 15

Yesterday New York cotton market closed at a decline of 15 points and the local market was expected to open at Rs. 171 for Broach J/A delivery

It is now realised that Indian cotton prices are the lowest in the World and now the crop is gathered so the statistical position is bound to gain strength eventually and it is safe to have investment purchases. Next year the crop is likely to be very small and with the present demand sellers will be able to dictate their own prices.

The market opened very steady at Rs. 172/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 173 at this level there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 171 but again hardened to Rs. 171/12. Shorts are inclined to cover sales and we look for moderate improvement in prices

Later on there was very little business and prices moved within a narrow range of annas eight and finally closed at 4.30 p.m. as under :—

BROACH A/M	Rs.	152	0 0
BROACH J/A		173	0 0
OOMRA May		132	8 0
OOMRA July		150	0 0
BENGAL May		121	8 0
BENGAL July		134	8 0

Indian Cotton Consumption

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States) :

(In bales of 400 lbs. nett.)

CONSUMPTION

British India during February 1942 268,290; during February 1941 237,059; since 1st September 1941 1,698,150; during the correspondding period last year 1,462,302

Indian States during February 1942 58,819; during February 1941 51,570; since 1st September 1941 354,369; during the corresponding period last year 306,546.

Total India during February 1942 327,109; during February 1941 288,629; since 1st September 1941 2,052,519; during the corresponding period last year 1,767,848.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 15.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.Good	Good..
M. G. :—				
Bengal U.P.	... 133	130	127	124
Punjab	... 133	130	127	124
Rajputana	... 139	136	133	130
Oomra No. 3	144 141	138	135	...
C. P. No. 1	178 175	172	169	...
C.P. No. 2	157 154	151	148	...
Broach No. 2	... 158	155	152	149
Punjab-Ameri	... 233	230	227	224
Surat	... 303	300	297	294
Rajpipla	... 298	295	292	289
Navsari	... 306	306	302	299

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 15.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M.	18,850	55,200

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Narrow Trading

Bombay, April 15.

The local Share Bazar was quiet to-day with a narrow business. It appears that outside business has disappeared and the market remains dull with practically very little business and quotations are more or less nominal

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1110 in cash and ruled quiet at Rs. 1105 while in forward some stray transactions were booked at Rs. 1220 Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 210. There was no trading in Bombay Dyeing Shares while Century Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 345 Nagpur Mill shares were done at Rs. 310. Bellapurs were quoted at Rs 216 Bombay Burmas in cash were quoted at Rs. 185 while in forward were done at Rs. 200 Associated Cement shares were placed at Rs. 155

Wall Street market drifted slightly lower with news providing few buying incentives and average prices were the lowest since March 1938. Heaviness of U.S. Steel and Benthlehem Steel started a retreat with rails and industrials also lower. U.S. Steel shares declined 1 3/4 at 47 1/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares lost 5/8 at 24 5/8. General Motors closed 1/2 down at 33 3/8 dollars.

TEXTILES

Bombay, April 15.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	298	12
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1000	0
100	CENTURY	342	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	315	0
100	Colaba X.D.	151	8
100	Coorla	120	0
250	Dawn	630	0
250	David	300	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2	1 0
100	FINLAY	190	0
100	GOKAK	239	0
1000	Hindustan	2282	8
100	Indore	232	8
100	Khatau	214	6
100	KOHINOOR X.D.	415	0
250	LAXMI	655	0
100	Madhusudan	320	0
100	MORARJI	470	0
250	Model X.D.	210	0
50	MYSORE	125	0
200	NEW GREAT X.D.	240	0
100	Podar X. D.	168	12
100	Phoenix	385	0
25	Sassoon Silk	81	0
1000	Sholapur	5000	0
50	SIMPLEX	148	0
100	SWADESHI	378	0
100	SWAN	180	0
500	Vishnu	1550	0
1000	Western	1550	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda X.D.	103	0
25-50	Central India X. D.	36	0
500	Imperial	1395	0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	336	4
50-100	India X. D.	130	0
100	RESERVE BANK	91	9
5	Union X. D.	5	12
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED X. D.	156	0
	INSURANCE		
15-75	New India	39	12
100	Empire	700	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	4
20	Mercantile	60	0
200	Oriental	3450	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	0
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old X.D.	165	10
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1510	0
10	Ajmer	13	1
50	BOMBAY TRAMS	129	0
100	Bombay Suburban	170	0
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	195	0
100	Poona	215	0
100	Surat	170	10
150	TATA HYDRO	153	0
1000	TATA POWER	1330	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij X. D.	845	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	102	0
100	Mandra Bhon	100	0
100	Pachora Jamner	92	8
100	Sara Sirajganj	95	8
500	Tapti Valley X. D.	617	8
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	1	9
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	8 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	21	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	29	0
10	Mukund Iron	13	15
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1250	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	228	0 6
10	Steel Corporation	12	12
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	425	0
10	Air Services	3	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	218	0
200	Bombay Safe Deposit	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	316	0
125	B. BURMA	200	0
50	Contributory	62	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	1	2
100	IND. BLEACHING	140	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust X.D.	44	8
100	Indian Radio Def	360	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	340	0
100	Port Canning	72	0
30	PREMIER CONSTRUCTION	105	8
15	Scindia	17	0
25	Tata Oil	40	0
24	Tata Chemical	13	8
100	Wimco	201	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1502	0
6	p.c Bom. Steam	317	8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram. (T.F.) X.D.	72	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	665	0
6	1/4 p.c. Premier Const. 1st	112	0
6	1/4 p.c. Premier Const. 2nd X.D.	104	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1535	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	180	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	105	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	715	0
	DEBENTURES		
4	p.c. Audhra Valley Deb.	100	4
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	48	0
5	p.c. Morarji	103	6
5	p.c. Sholapur	71	8
4	p.c Tata Power Deb.	105	8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 15.

Steady conditions were witnessed on the market to-day. Tata Deferreds ruled between 1019 and 1105 and Tata Ordinaries were quoted around 210 Bombay Dyeing continued steady around 980. Indian Irons stood at 21.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1090), 1100, 1090, 1105.
Tata Ordinaries (210), 210 209, 211.

Tata Ordinary	211
Tata Deferred	1105
Indian Iron	21
Steel Corpn of Bengal	12-14
Bombay Dyeing	980
Central India	310
Century X.D.	342-8
Gokak	233-12
Kohinoor	410
Simplex	140
Andhra Valley	1460
Tata Hydro	147-8
Tata Power	1320
Associated Cement	155
Belapur	215
Bombay Burma (old)	185

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 15.

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 95
Copper Sheets	113

Tone :—Steady.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 15.

2 3/4	per cent 1948-52 93
3 1/2	per cent G. P. Notes 88/2
3	per cent 1961/54 Loan 94/0
3	per cent 1949/52 Loan 95/1
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 103
4	per cent 1946 Bonds 101/12
3	per cent War Bonds 97/14
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 97/12
4 1/2	per cent 1955 Loan 107/8

TAX FREE LOANS

6	per cent 1945/55 Loan 105/2
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 120 N

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent B P T 1947 98
4	per cent M Deb 1947 101/12
5	per cent M Deb 1959 106/8
5	per cent M Deb 1954 119
6	per cent K P T 1956 115

Tone :—Steady. Rates nominal.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 15.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8.8/0 Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York Spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was easy with increased selling. It appears that speculative purchases are being unloaded.

Quotations were as under :—

	Gold	Silver.
Ready	Rs. 48 4 0	82 8 0
Vaishakh	48 8 0	78 8 0
Sovereigns	37 8 0	

LONDON SILVER

London, April 14.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 15.

LONDON :—

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months
B. C Rates :—T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs 326 1/2

MONTREAL :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs 293 3/4

BERNE :—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil

STOCKHOLM :—

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

MEXICO :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04

LISBON :—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

AUSTRALIA :—

Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8; D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil; D D 1/11 3/8

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money :—Call 1/2 per cent
1 and 2 months 3/4 per cent.
3 to 5 months 1 per cent
6 to 9 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone :—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 15

Groundnuts May—			
Opening		41	2 0
Highest		41	5 0
Lowest		40	15 0
Closing		41	4 6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening		41	6 0
Highest		42	0 0
Lowest		41	5 0
Closing		41	14 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		24	4 0
Highest		24	5 6
Lowest		23	15 0
Closing		23	15 6

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, April 15.

Wheat May	0 2 9
Linseed May	0 3 9
Gr. Nut May	1 6 0
Cast. seed May	1 12 0
Cott. seed May	0 12 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 15.

Linseed May	8 9 9
Wheat May	7 4 6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, April 14.

Broach A/M highest 154 lowest 151 3/4 closing at 4-30 p.m. 151 3/4

Broach J/A highest 173 3/4 lowest 172 closing at 4-30 p.m. 172 1/4

Oomra May highest 139 lowest 137 closing at 4-30 p.m. 138 1/4

Oomra July highest 150 1/2 lowest 148 1/2 closing at 4-30 p.m. 149 1/4

Bengal May highest 128 lowest 126 closing at 4-30 p.m. 128

Bengal July highest 132 (nominal lowest 131 1/2 (nominal) closing at 4-30 p.m. unquoted

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below N.Y. May 1,356 cent pts. at 331

Broach J/A below N.Y. July 1,286 cent pts. at 331

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 14

Yesterday's quietness was again in evidence to-day but the undertone continued firm and prices generally held throughout. Gains ranging upto one eight were recorded in gilt-edged, while a few bright spots were noticeable in the industrial section, particularly building issues.

Rayons and textiles held very steady and oils were generally maintained. Kaffirs, homerails and electrical equipments finished steady while Brazil bonds received further support.

Wall Street was irregular.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 14

T.T. London on :—

London Exchanges was unchanged.

LONDON WHEAT.

Rozario Santa fe	£22/7 1/2
Barleta Russo	22/7 1/2
Australian Wheat	£27/6

Latest Commercial

JULY

New York April 15

Previous closing	19.45
To-day's opening	19.43
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 15

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

May (19.60/59) 19.31/30
July (19.70/70) 19.43/42
October (19.88/87) 19.59/59

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, April 15

SEEDS

Castorseeds April/May (£20 5/8 sellers) £20 5/8 sellers

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta April/May (£20 nominal) £20 sellers

Linseed La Plata April/May £20 1/8 quoted.

Groundnut Coromandal Coast April/May (East Coast India shipment not quoted. £20 West Coast India shipment) £20 sellers.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 15

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 15

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION.

London, April 15

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 15

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d.
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-6 31/32 buyers

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

5 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 15

The Stock Exchange was mainly quiet to-day.

3% PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, April 15

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 7/32

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

London, April 15

5 per cent 1968/68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£33 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan	£106 11/16
2 per cent Conversion Loan	£99 31/32
4 per cent Funding Loan	£114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£106 3/8
3 per cent War Loan	£100 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds	£113 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors	16-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary	35-0
Electric Music Industry	13-9
Princhin Johnson	20-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical	33-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary	50-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate	£76
Dundee	25-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary	25-6
Ford Motors	24-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary	£51 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary	£3 21/32
Carreas 'A'	£5 1/16
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary	£6 3/16
P and O Defd	27-10 1/2
Distillers	74-0
Bredfords Dyes	7-1 1/2
British Celanese	6-4 1/2
J and P Coates	35-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary	33-0
Fine Cotton Spinners	7-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary	16-4 1/2
Inter Nickel dol	40 5/8
Indian Iron	32-6

TEA SHARES

Assam	10-7 1/2
Donaro Tea	19-4 1/2
Empire of India	11-3

JUTE

Barnagore	£5 nominal

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber	8-9
Gula Kelampong	8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust	11-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug	14-4 1/2
Burma Corporation	3-0
Rio Tintos	£7 3/4
East Rand Properties	£1 27/32
Rand Mines	£6 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown	£8 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	46-0
Trinidad Leasehold	66-10 1/2
Sub-Nigel	£5 13/16
Spring Mines Split Share	£0 31/32
Union Corporation	127-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian	35-0
Anglo-India	35-7 1/2
Burma Oil	£1 3/8
Mexican Eagle	12-10 1/2
Shell Transport	£ 129/32
Royal Dutch	£14

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary	£41 1/4
London Midland Ordinary	£17 7/8
London North Eastern Defd	£1 5/8
London Southern Defd	£14 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent	£130 1/2
London Transport "C"	£40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 15

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

General Motors (dol 34) dol 32 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 24 5/8
United States Steel Common (dol 48 3/4) dol 47 1/8
United States Steel Preference (dol 104 1/8) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 14.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£64
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£101 7/32
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£33 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	£106 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	£106 1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c 1960/90	£114 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£113 3/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£9 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£49
National Bank of India	£22

Wheat Dealers To Be Licensed

NEW DELHI, April 15

A Press Note states :—The Government of India have decided that wholesale dealers in wheat shall be licensed. In Delhi and probably elsewhere also it will be necessary for retail dealers to be licensed. All traders, both wholesale and retail, are advised to apply for licences to the Superintendent of Industries at the Kotwali, Delhi. Licences will be granted by the District Magistrate to all 'bona fide' dealers in food grains as soon as the Government of India announce the terms.—A.P.

Thana Presents Three Ambulances

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will receive three ambulances, being presented by the Thana District Rupee Fund Committee for military use, at Government House, Bombay, at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Friday).

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay visited 'A' Company of the Bombay Battalion (A.F.I.) on Wednesday.

Lady Lumley presided at the annual general meeting of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association on Wednesday.

AT FIRST SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS— try 'ASPRO' TABLETS!

WHY? When you feel any pain, sickness or illness coming on, "take two 'ASPRO' tablets." Generally that action will end the complaint. The reason is that 'ASPRO' has such a variety of uses. After ingestion in the system, 'ASPRO' is an internal antiseptic, a powerful germicide, an antipyretic, antifermentative, and also a solvent of uric acid, i.e., 'ASPRO' directly attacks the causes of numerous complaints. Then being perfectly safe, pure, harmless yet effective, no risk is taken by giving it a trial. 'ASPRO' in 90 cases out of 100 will dispel the cause of your troubles, which, if not dispelled, might result in prolonged illness.

AN 'ASPRO' IN TIME MAY SAVE A WEEK'S A MONTH'S A YEAR'S ILLNESS

2 Tablets of 'ASPRO' will stop HEADACHE in 5 minutes, bring sweet sleep to the SLEEPLESS, relieve LUMBAGO, soothe away IRRITABILITY, stop TOOTHACHE and NEURALGIA at once, soothe away ACHES and PAINS, reduce FEVER in a few minutes, stop WOMEN'S PAINS, remove DENGUE FEVER quickly, get rid of EPIDEMIC COMPLAINTS, soothe away NERVE SHOCK, dispel SORE THROAT and TONSILLITIS in form of gargle, remove ALCOHOLIC AFTER-EFFECTS.

2—3 Tablets of 'ASPRO' will break up COLDS and INFLUENZA

2—4 Tablets will relieve RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, and GOUT in one night.

Full directions in the carton.

'ASPRO' IS 'SEALTITE' PACKED—BRANDED 'ASPRO' ON THE TABLET

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America May Break Off With Vichy

France Changes Her Course: Petain And Darlan Unmasked: Laval's Declaration Of Policy

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK, April 15.

The Laval coup was precipitated by a German menace to instal a Gauleiter in Paris, messages from Europe state. To avoid this Marshal Petain recalled M. Laval. This came even sooner than M. Laval expected, as he had anticipated at least three or four weeks would be needed to break down the old Marshal's antipathy to him.

The new Cabinet is expected to comprise mostly collaborationists, but not Marcel Deat or Doriot. It is now clear that Marshal Petain has abandoned all pretence of directing the Government, and Admiral Darlan retires from his pretentions to the Premiership. M. Laval will pick his own Ministers who will be only technically responsible to Marshal Petain.

In a statement M. Laval said that he plans a middle-of-the-road policy between Germany and the U. S. He said he hoped to get an Axis guarantee of France's integrity, both on the continent and overseas, and a disposition of Alsace-Lorraine, which, he said, could be solved only by a friendly understanding with Germany.

Recall of Admiral Leahy from Vichy is generally expected in informed quarters. A high Government source pointed out that recall of Admiral Leahy would not mean severance of relations. There is much conjecture of a clear break with Vichy and all-out support of the Free French, but informed sources utter caution against jumping to conclusions in this matter.

NEWS COMES AS SHOCK

The latest development in Franco-American relations has come as a shock to circles which were led to believe by Admiral Darlan that as long as he was in the Government Laval would not be permitted to return.

The present events bear a very close resemblance to what happened when General Weygand was ousted from North Africa and show the all powerful hand of Germany in French affairs at every opportunity most suited to the needs of the German General Staff.

A number of Vichy officials here are taking steps to remain in the United States in the event of a break between the two countries.

SEIZURE OF FRENCH POSSESSIONS URGED.

The seizure of French possessions was demanded in the House of Representatives on Tuesday following Laval's entrance to the French Cabinet.

Representatives urged closer collaboration with the Free French including occupation by the United States of strategically located French possessions and predicted. "The complete and inglorious end" of the French Republic if the French fleet is turned over to Germany

Fr. Fleet Under Darlan's Control

LONDON:— Although Admiral Darlan has lost a certain amount of control because of the changes in the Vichy Government, the opinion was expressed in authoritative quarters in London that he remained responsible for the armed forces, and would undoubtedly exercise the same control over the French Fleet as before.

He was unlikely to allow this authority to slip out of his hands. It would be a difficult problem for German personnel to man the ships of the French Navy and to operate them efficiently without a considerable amount of training.

It is not known what naval personnel the German have available, although it has been reported that a certain number of Germans have been placed in some of the Italian ships to achieve closer liaison and to put a little "steam" into the Italians.

There have been reports from Toulon that the fleet has been exercised from time to time and no doubt up to a point they are efficient, although it is doubtful whether they have the high efficiency required for operations at the present time.

RECOGNISE DE GAULLE

WASHINGTON:—A plea for recognition of the De Gaullists as "the true Government of true France" is made in to-day's "Washington Post" commenting on Laval's return to power in Vichy.

Laval's new position is the chief topic of conversation in diplomatic circles and in many quarters it is felt that hopes of weaning Vichy from closer collaboration with Germany are now finally dashed and that it is useless for the United States to continue any longer the sympathetic policy she has long maintained towards Vichy. The time has arrived, it is declared for a "clear break".—

FRANCE CHANGES HER COURSE

MADRID:— The reorganisation, which the Government and in particular the appointment of M. Laval as Vice-Premier with its reported "full special powers" was not unexpected here, but is given great prominence in the press under the headline "France changes her course".

Hints of "changes to come have appeared in messages from Spanish correspondents at Vichy and Paris since the beginning of this month It appears that Marshal Petain was given until the middle of this month to make changes, since more than one correspondent said they would occur by then, while M. Laval threatened through the paper 'Le Matin' on April the 12th. "Position of France is so critical that I do not cease asking myself if there is any change of salvation".

MARSHAL SUBMITS

"Hitler has formulated his dictate, Marshal Petain has submitted. Laval returns as master in the Vichy Government", says an article in "To-morrow's France" the newspaper of the Free French.

"This crisis appears to have been brought about by German generals. They wished to assure the security of their armies in the rear and prepare for all eventualities in France before launching the spring or summer offensive

Laval is appointed guardian of the "Wehrmacht" and should the necessity arise he will facilitate operations which they may have to carry out in France".—Reuter.

Washington's First Total Black-Out

WASHINGTON:— The first total black-out of Washington was enforced on Tuesday night, providing 75,000 policemen, firemen and civil defence workers, with their first full-scale test. Buses and street cars were cleared of passengers who were ordered to seek shelter in the nearest buildings. The black-out in the mammoth navy yard was made for only 15 minutes.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S WARNING

"Two Or Three Years More To Smash Axis"

WASHINGTON, April 15.

President Roosevelt warned diplomatic representatives of all latin American nations that it would take the United Nations two or three years to smash the Axis. He was speaking at a reception at the White House on the occasion of the Pan-American day

President Roosevelt assured the diplomats that after the defeat of the Axis the American nations will have a 'very good voice' in preventing a future attack on American civilisation

He described the substantial unanimity and the success of the Rio Conference as "a great thorn in the flesh of Hitler" and a very serious blow to the Axis efforts to dominate the world.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S 'GREY SHIRTS' LEADER ARRESTED

NEW YORK, April 15.

The leader of the "Grey Shirts" of America, Hubert Schmuederrich has been arrested for failing to register under the Selective Series Act.

Schmuederrich has been distributing anti-semitic pamphlets hailing, "Our world revolution" and declaring "Long live Hitler."—Reuter.

Allies' Plan Of Second Front

Marshall-Mountbatten Talks Raise Hopes

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Reports that conferences between Gen. Marshall and Lord Mountbatten, Chief of combined operations, portend an invasion are received with satisfaction in Washington. 'Give them a taste of their own medicine" is the general comment. It seems highly significant that Lord Mountbatten's command was only fully disclosed at the particular moment when American and British Staff discussions were in progress.

"If American ground and air forces join with the British in a command raid — as many predict — our men will presumably be directed by Lord Mountbatten" says the 'Washington Post', adding: "It will be a source of special satisfaction in this country that Gen Marshall, a superior strategist in his own right, is making a point of conferring with the man, who has already proved what can be achieved on a relatively small scale when there is perfect co-ordination."—Reuter.

MILITARY UNITS TO RUN CEYLON RAILWAY

COLOMBO, April 15.

Military units are to run the railway in Ceylon. For this purpose railwaymen are being organised into three units each of 18 officers and 1,033 men in command of the General Manager.

There will be construction, operating and workshop companies and on enlistment, members will be subject to military discipline and treated as members of the Ceylon Engineers and receive military pay and training.

A number will be taught how to handle arms including anti-aircraft guns. All ranks will wear a uniform and will be eligible for pensions and for disability and family allowances in the same way as the army.—A. P.

BIG TOLL OF AXIS TANKS

Encounter With Enemy Armoured Forces

CAIRO, April 15.

British forces inflicted losses on a superior Axis tank force in a desert encounter on Monday, according to a communique of the British G. H. Q. in the Middle East at Cairo on Wednesday.

The communique states: "Further details are now known of the engagement in the Temrad area reported in Tuesday's communique. One of our columns on April 13 met superior enemy armoured forces of thirty tanks and self-propelled guns. Two enemy tanks were burnt out and five were damaged. Our losses were slight. Yesterday sandstorms by day and cloudy weather by night were reported from forward areas. Our columns continued to harass the enemy. One enemy column was seen to be bombed by enemy aircraft".

An R. A. F. Middle East Communique states: "Enemy aerodromes at Derna and Martuba were successfully raided by our bomber aircraft last night. Objectives in Benghazi and Barce areas were attacked on Monday night. Activity over Cyrenaica yesterday was restricted owing to sandstorms. Three "Messerschmitt 109s" were shot down over Malta yesterday and a "Breda 20" was destroyed at dusk on Monday. From all operations one of our fighters is missing but the pilot is safe".—Reuter.

On Burma Front

Jap Attack On Shan States

Threat To Chinese Flank: Attempt To Cut Lashio-Mandalay Railway

CHUNGKING, April 15.

The Japanese are throwing in fresh reinforcements and continuing vigorous attacks against Chinese positions on the Salween river fronts, while Japanese aircraft were most active, according to a Chinese communique on Wednesday.

There are indications that the Japanese are launching a major offensive in the southern Shan States, threatening the Chinese eastern flank and are attempting to cut the railway between Mandalay and Lashio.

PINCER MOVEMENT AGAINST CHINESE

On the Burma front heavy fighting is centred round the area north of Yedashe, according to a Chinese War communique, issued last night. The Japanese in the Swa area, north of Toungoo, are continuing their advance. They sustained heavy losses in recent combats The Japanese had recently been employed three columns against Yedashil with the apparent object of making a against the Chinese forces.—A. P.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN BURMA

LONDON, April 15.

Allied forces in Burma are fighting very hard, it is stated in authoritative quarters in London today. They are having a very stiff time. The Chinese on the East Front are heavily engaged north of Toungoo. They continue to fight hard inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese. The wet season in these quarters is due about the middle of May. —Reuter.

FIRES STARTED IN RUHR

R.A.F. Attack Objectives In German Occupied Area

LONDON, April 15.

An Air Ministry communique says: "A strong force of bombers attacked Ruhr again last night. Industrial objectives were heavily bombed and many fires, some of them very large, were left burning.

Docks at Le Havre and aerodromes in occupied territory were also attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters. Eleven of our bombers are missing." —Reuter.

... NO AIR ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN

LONDON, April 15.

R.A.F. made another attack on Ruhr last night. It is officially stated no night air activity to report over Britain.—Reuter.

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE EXECUTIVE MEETING

LUCKNOW, April 15.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League will be held at 5 P.M. on April 21, at Mahmudabad House, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.

The All-India Defence Committee appointed at the last session of the Muslim League will also meet on that date and will discuss matters relating to the United Provinces.—A. P.

Japs Use Dual-Purpose Plane

Lighter Dive-Bombers From Aircraft-Carriers

LONDON, April 15.

The Japanese Navy are in all probability using lighter dive-bombers from aircraft-carriers, writes Reuter's Naval correspondent. From the information now received in London regarding the loss of the cruisers 'Dorsetshire' and 'Cornwall', it would appear that the Japanese must have developed such a type of dual-purpose plane for flying off the carriers. The attacks on the 'Dorsetshire' and 'Cornwall' were the first British experience of dive-bomber attacks from carrier-borne aircraft, and it is clear that the attacks must have been carried out with great determination.

AFTERMATH OF TRINCOMALEE

COLOMBO:—It is disclosed here that Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons on Monday about the loss of and damage to British aircraft in the Trincomalee counter-attack on the Japanese referred to the declared loss of five aircraft. Of those, which have returned here damaged, many are already back in service.—A. P.

Prince Umberto Takes Charge

ROME, April 15.

The Crown Prince Umberto today assumes the command of the Italian forces "in Central and Southern Italy and in the island' it is officially announced.

In an order of the Day, Prince Umberto says that the population have given "proof of patriotism by the way they have borne the very heavy weight" of Britain's air raids and expresses conviction that any attacks on Italy will be smashed.—Reuter.

NAZI PLAN TO SCOTCH SECOND FRONT

Laval As Master Of Vichy Charged With Duty Of Internal Purge: Petain To Be Figure-Head

ZURICH, April 15.

M. Laval's first task, reports from Vichy indicate, will be to keep the Home Front quiet and take a stern line in regard to the supporters of General de Gaulle and "communists."

The Berlin correspondent of "La Suisse" reports that the Germans have no intention of leaving Paris or suppressing the frontier between the two zones for military reasons.

NAZI PLAN

The Berlin correspondent of "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" reports that what Germany expects the new Vichy situation is;

Firstly M. Laval will get very extensive power and

Secondly M. Laval is going to be charged with the constitution of a new Government and presumably become Marshal Petain's successor.

Germany—it is said in Berlin—must secure its rear in the West before starting an offensive in the East. The R.A.F. raids have increased the military importance of Unoccupied France and, therefore, it is necessary to have the Vichy Government able eventually to resist British invasion, while at present it must be feared that troops and the population in Unoccupied France not only will not resist, but favour British invasion.

PETAIN TO RESIGN

On returning to Paris from Vichy on Tuesday afternoon the Vichy Government's representative in Paris Count de Brinon told the press according to the German News Agency, "M. Laval will be the head of the French Government. Admiral Darlan will be the head of the fighting forces but without a portfolio though he may take part in Cabinet deliberations and he remains the successor to Marshal Petain as Chief of State.

There will be no War Minister. Nothing is yet known of the other new ministers but M. Laval will probably nominate them. The seat of the Government will remain in Vichy."

According to the Vichy Secretary General for Information Paul Marion, Marshal Petain is renouncing the Chairmanship of the Ministerial Council in favour of Laval and will in future be Chief of State only.

General Dentz, Former Vichy Commander-in-Chief in Syria, may join the new Vichy Cabinet, according to the Berlin correspondent of "Die Tat."

According to the Ankara radio Marcel Deat, the French Fascist leader, is reported to have declared that the time has come for the French Fleet to collaborate with Germany.

FRONTIERS OF OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED FRANCE

ZURICH, April 15.

There is no confirmation here or the report that the frontier between occupied and unoccupied France has been closed.

It is pointed out that this frontier has been practically closed for a long time.—Reuter

BLACKOUT IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 15.

A "practice" blackout was observed in Delhi to-night.

ON TANJORE COAST

TIRUVARUR:—A complete black-out is to be observed in all places situated within fifty miles of the sea coast in the Tanjore District with effect from April 15, according to an order issued by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

EXODUS FROM MADRAS CONTINUES

MADRAS, April 15.

The exodus of people from Madras still continues. Three special trains were run during the day to-day from Egmore and two from the Central Station besides the usual passenger and mail trains to cope with the exodus.—A. P.

Railway Federation Official Arrested

GORAKHPUR, April 15.

Mr. Bholanath Choudhry, the General Secretary of the B & N. W. Railwaymen's Federation, Gorakhpur, was arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules in connection with an alleged objectionable speech.—A. P.

FORWARD BLOC MEMBERS RELEASED

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar, Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, Sardar Pritam Singh, Secretary of the Delhi Forward Bloc, and two other workers of this group were released this evening. They were under detention for about twenty days under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT ON POST-WAR PEACE PROBLEM

(From Our Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 15.

President Roosevelt promised the Latin American republics "a great voice' in planning the post-war peace. He cautioned: "We are going to have a couple of years, perhaps three years, before we can be sure our type of civilization is going to survive...we have all got to sacrifice ..but we are going to come out winner. "He was speaking at his reception to Latin American diplomats.

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Inspector Wade — THE COAT OF ARMS — By Edgar Wallace

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NOT TOO HARD!
I'D HATE TO HAVE WADE MISS THE FATE I HAVE IN STORE FOR HIM!
WHA--WHAT HAPPENED?
WE'RE PRISONERS, DON....
IF WE'RE GOING TO GET OUT OF THIS, WE'LL NEED WADE'S BRAINS....
HOW IS HE?

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.